

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please further amend the paragraph starting at page 23, line 20 and ending at page 24, line 6 to read, as follows.

--The PVD belt under item (2) and the PES belt under item (3) were formed into single-layer endless belts having a circumferential length of 1000 mm and a thickness of 100  $\mu\text{m}$  by dispersing carbon to thereby adjust the surface resistivity  $\rho_s$  to  $\rho_s = 1 \times 10^{12} \Omega/\square$ . Also, the urethane resin coat belt under item (4) was formed into a two-layer endless belt having surface resistivity  $\rho_s$  of  $1 \times 10^{12} [\Omega] \Omega/\square$  on the toner bearing surface side and having a circumferential length of 1000 mm and a thickness of 500  $\mu\text{m}$  by dispersing carbon to thereby adjust the volume resistivity of NBR to  $1 \times 10^6 \Omega^2\text{cm} \Omega^*\text{cm}$ , and coating NBR with urethane resin having volume resistivity of  $1 \times 10^9 \Omega^2\text{cm} \Omega^*\text{cm}$  to 30  $\mu\text{m}$ .--

Please further amend the paragraph starting at page 34, line 16 and ending at page 34, line 25 to read, as follows.

--The intermediate transferring belt of which the surface resistivity  $\rho_s$  is “equal to or greater than  $1 \times 10^{15} \Omega/\square$ ” has surface resistivity of equal to or greater than  $1 \times 10^{15} \Omega/\square$  which is the measurement limit by the background noise of the above-described surface resistivity measuring system and therefore, here it is expressed as equal to or greater than  $1 \times 10^{15} \Omega/\square$ ”  $[\Omega"]$ . The measurement of the surface resistivity was effected by the method described in the first embodiment.--